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Its ancient convention of royal burghs took on new life and usefulness. It developed a school of municipal administrators not second even to those of England since 1835. It developed the greatest centers of steel shipbuilding in the world. It often gave the Whigs and Liberals their majorities from 1832 to 1886. It provided the house of commons at least with one speaker. It developed one of the best newspaper presses in the English-speaking world; and not to lengthen the catalogue of achievements, Scotland between 1886 and 1914 gave Great Britain three premiers. The writer of this note is not a Scotsman; but he looks forward to the time when Scotland will be fairly regarded by English historians as of the British Empire.

E. P.

*Law and Order in Industry.* By JULIUS HENRY COHEN. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1916. Pp. xviii, 292.)

The agreement or "protocol" made in 1910 between the New York local unions of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association has received a large amount of attention. Exhaustive studies of the working of the agreement and of the peculiar problems of the industry have been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and numerous magazine articles have discussed the merits of the plan. Mr. Cohen's book adds to the literature of the subject a connected history of the agreement interspersed with many interesting digressions on the larger questions involved in the relations between organized labor and capital.

Mr. Cohen has been counsel for the manufacturers during the entire life of the agreement, and is intimately acquainted with the events of which he writes. He has not, however, added much to the available information concerning the protocol. The chief interest of the book to students of trade agreements will be found, therefore, in Mr. Cohen's argument in favor of judicial determination as a means of settling trade questions. As is well known, the protocol differs from nearly all other important trade agreements in providing for a standing arbitration board. Most students of the subject have regarded the board as a temporary device, necessary, perhaps, in view of the extraordinary conditions in the trade, but to be dispensed with at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Cohen on the contrary, believes that the standing board represents an important advance in the means of settling trade disputes. He argues that it is only by such a device that "moral issues" such as the right of discharge can be permanently disposed of.

GEORGE E. BARNETT.